KOZYREVA, A. L. (Moskva, 61-E, Bol'shaya Cherkizovskaya, 17/4, kv. 3)

Clinical aspects and treatment of myeloma. Vop. onk. 8 no.3: 68-72 '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Iz kafedry meditsinskoy radiologii (zav. - prof. V. K. Modestov) i kafedry laboratornoy diagnostiki (zav. - prof. Ye. A. Kost) TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey (dir. - M. D. Kovrigina)

(MARROW--TUMORS)

KOZYREVA, A.L., kand.med.nauk

Treatment of erythremia with radioactive phosphorus. Vest. rent. i rad. 37 no.1:72 Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Iz kafedry meditsinskoy radiologii (zav. - prof. V.K. Modestov) i kafedry laboratornoy diagnostiki (zav. - prof. Ye.A. Kost) TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey (rektor M.D. Kovrigina).
(PHOSPHORUS---ISOTOPES)
(ERYTHREMIA)

KOZYREVA, A.L., kand.med.nauk

Distribution in various organs and the excretion of radioactive phosphorus. Sov.med. 26 no.10:88-92 O '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Iz kafedry meditsinskoy radiologii (zav. - prof. V.K.Modestov) i kafedry laboratornoy diagnostiki (zav. - prof. Ye.A.Kost) TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.
(PHOSPHORUS--ISOTOPES)

KOST, Ye.A.; KOZYREVA, A.L.

Dopany experimental investigations with C^{14} tagged dopan. Farm. i toks. 26 no.6:729-732 N-D '63 (MIRA 18:2)

1.Kafedra laboratornoy diagnostiki (zav. - Ye.A. Kost) i kafedra meditsinskoy radiologii (zav. - prof. V.K. Modestov) TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.

MODESTOV, Vasiliy Kornilovich, prof.; KOZYMEVA, Al'bina Lyutsianovna; KLYACHKO, Vitaliy Romanovich; LANDAU-TYLKINA, S.P., red.

[Therapeutic use of radioactive isotopes (I^{131} and P^{32})] Lechebnoe primenenie radioaktivnykh izotopov (J^{131} i P^{32}). Moskva, Meditsina, 1964. 164 p. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy meditsinskoy radiologii TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey (for Modestov).

MODESTOV, V.K., prof.; KOZYREVA, A.L., kand. med. nauk

Method of orienting determination of the acidity of gastric juice without intubation. Trudy TSIU 71:10-16 '64.
(MIRA 18:6)

1. Kafedra meditsinskoy radiologii (zav. prof. V.K. Modestov) TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.

KOCYRBVA, A.I., kand. med. nauk; NESTEROVA, A.A.

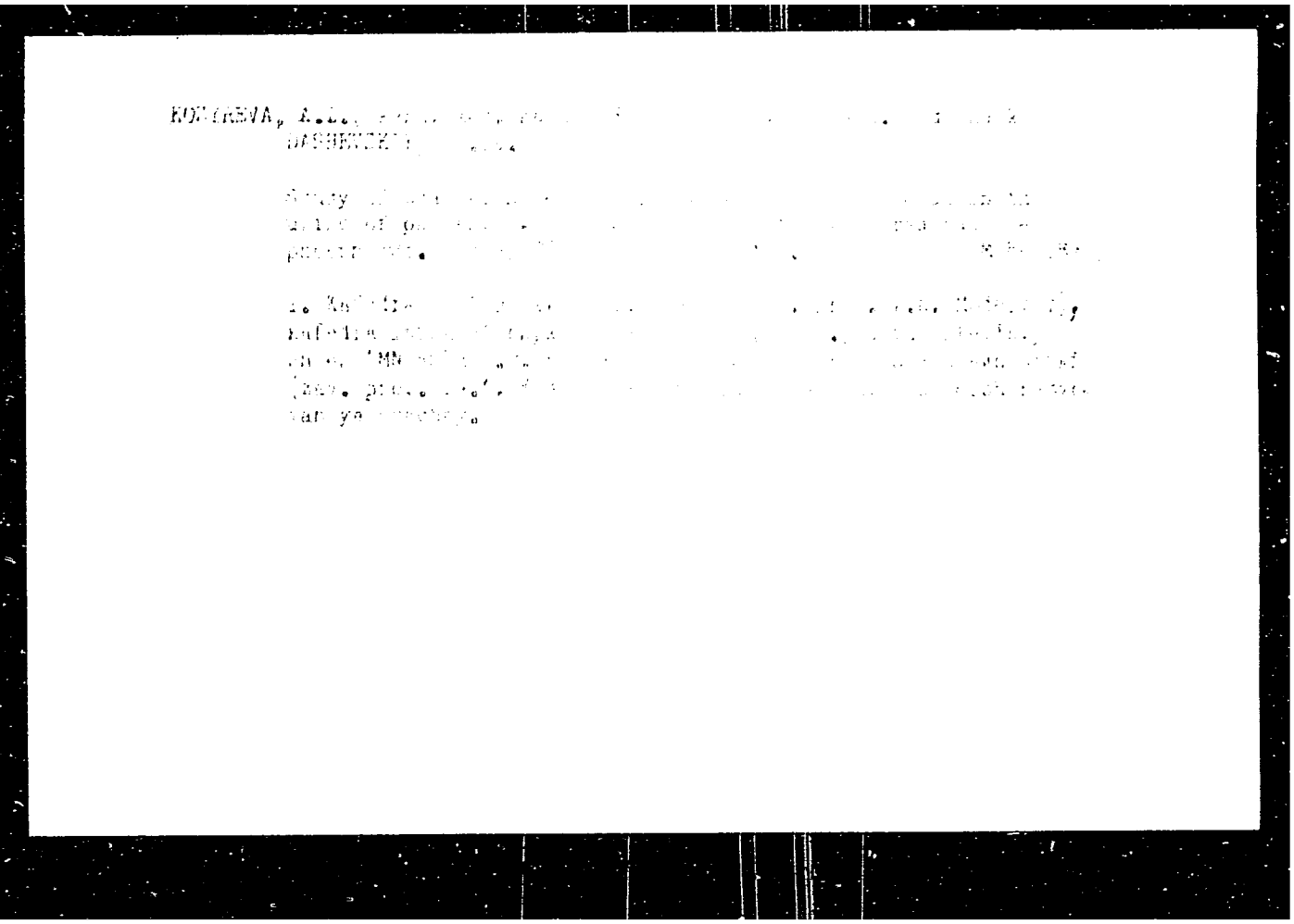
Treatment of polycythemia with radioactive phosphorus and the sexual functions of the female organism. Trudy TSIU 71:94-99 '64. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Kafedra meditsinskoy radiologii (zav. prof. V.K. Modestov), kafedra akusherstva i ginekologii (zav. prof. F.A. Syrovatko), kafedra laboratornoy diagnostiki (zav. prof. Ye.A. Kost) Tsentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.

KOZYREVA, A.I., kand. med. nauk

Blood protein fractions in thyrotoxicosis, myeloma, erythremia and their treatment with isotopes. Trudy TSIU 71:119-125 '64. (MIRA 18:6)

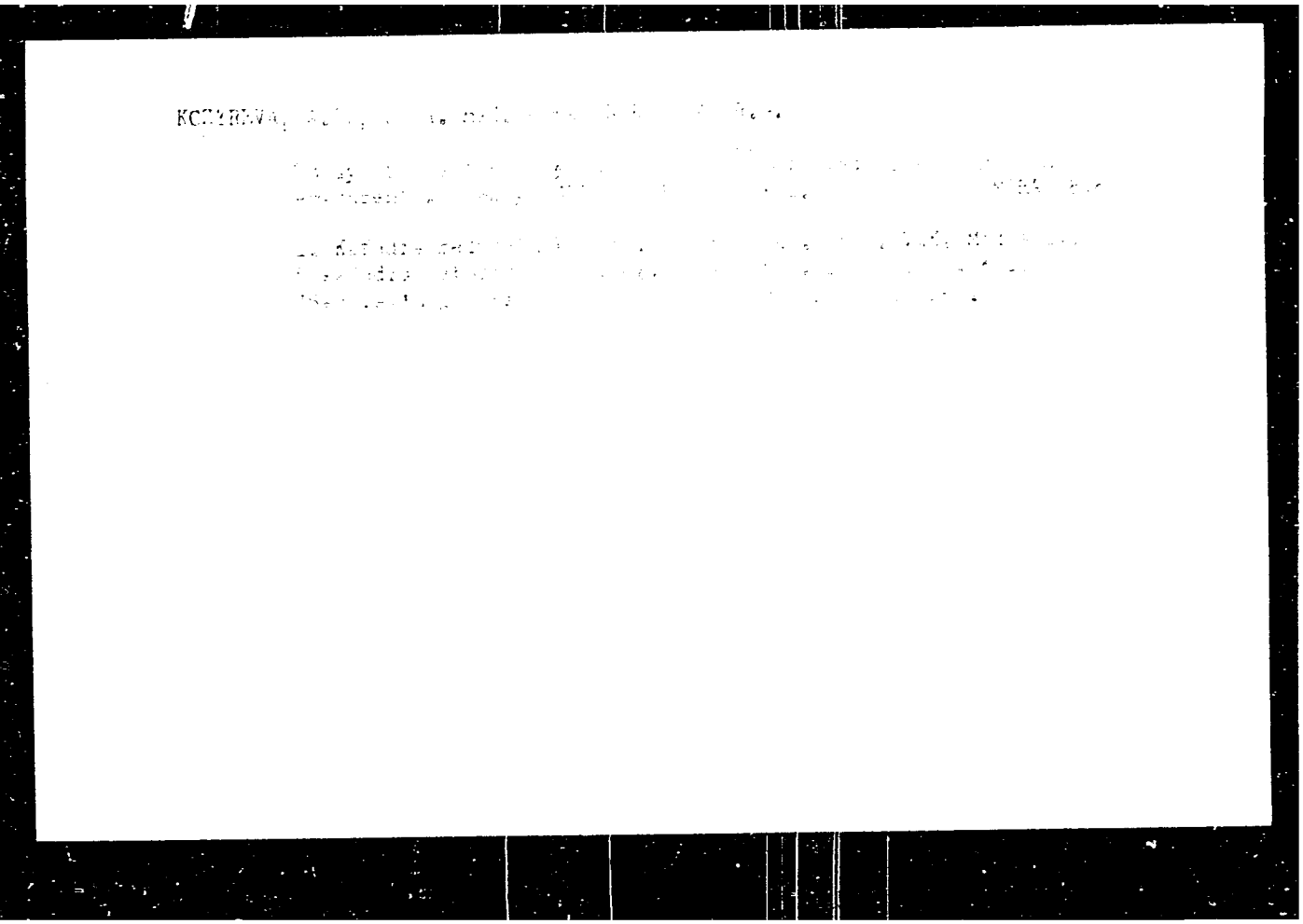
1. Kafedra meditsinskoy radiologii (zav. prof. V.K. Modestov) i kafedra laboratornoy diagnostiki (zav. prof. Ye.A. Kost) Tsentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.



KOZYREVA, A.I., kand. med. nauk

Radioactive iron Fe^{59}. Trudy TSIU 71:156-162 '64.
(MIRA 18:6)

1. Kafedra meditsinskoy radiologii (zav. prof. V.K. Modestov) i kafedra laboratornoy diagnostiki (zav. prof. Ye.A. Kost') Tsentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.



KOZYREVA, A.L.; MARTSISHEVSKAYA, R.L.

Treatment of hemorrhagic thrombocythemia with radioactive phosphorus. Trudy TSIU 71:234-238 '64. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Kafedra meditsinskoy radiologii (zav. prof. V.K. Modestov) i kafedra laboratornoy diagnostiki (zav. prof. Ye.A. Kost) TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.

KOST, Ye.A.; KOZYREVA, A.L.

Some biochemical indices before and following the treatment of erythremia with radioactive phosphorus. Lab. delo no.3:138-142 '65. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Kafedra laboratornoy diagnostiki (zaveduyushchiy - prof. Ye.A. Kost) i kafedra meditsinskoy radiologii (zaveduyushchiy - prof. V.K. Modestov) Tsentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey, Moskva.

KOLYBEVA, A.I.; MITASHOVA, M.I.

Study of the functional state of the thymoid gland in erythremia.
Trudy VSIU 71:70-72 '64. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Kafedra meditsinskoy radiologii (zav. prof. V.K. Modestov) Tsentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.

SERGIYENKO, S.R.; CHELPANOVA, M.P.; GARBALINSKIY, V.A.; KOZYREVA, A.S.

Chemical nature of the high molecular part of the sea petroleum of the Cheleken fields. Izv. AN Turk. SSR. Ser. fiz.-tekh. khim. i geol. nauk no.3:33-43 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Institut khimii AN Turkmenskoy SSR. Submitted Dec. 14, 1964.

AL'TSHULER, S.A., red.; KOZYREVA, B.M., red.; KARIMOVA, R.A., red.

[Paramagnetic resonance; papers delivered at the Conference on Paramagnetic Resonance]Paramagnitnyi rezonans; doklady. Kazan' Izd-vo Kazanskogo univ., 1960. 209 p.
(MIRA 15:11)

1. Soveshchaniye po paramagnitnomu rezonansu, Kazan', 1959.
(Paramagnetic resonance and relaxation)

KOZYREVA, G.A.

Root rot of spring wheat in arid regions where idle and virgin lands are being brought under cultivation and agrobiological control of this disease. Trudy VIZR no.11:102-126 '58. (MIRA 12:1)
(Wheat--Diseases and pests)

KOZYREVA, G.A., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Effectiveness of cultivation practices against the root rot of spring wheat in virgin lands. Zashch.rast.ot vred. i bol 4 no.4:20-21 Jl-Ag '59. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut zashchity rasteniy.
(Wheat-Diseases and pests) (Root rot)

STEPANOV, K. M.; CHUMAKOV, A. Ye.; KORSHUNOVA, A. F.; KOZYREVA, G. A.

Development of field crop diseases in 1959. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 5 no.6:41-44 Je '60. (MIRA 16:1)

(Field crops--Diseases and pests)

S/103/61/022/001/012/012
B019/B056

AUTHOR: Kozyreva, G. M.

TITLE: Seminar on the Theory and Methods of Mathematic Simulating

PERIODICAL: Avtomatika i telemekhanika, 1961, Vol. 22, No. 1, pp. 125-126

TEXT: From July 12 to July 13, 1960, the pervoye zasedaniye seminara po teorii i metodam matematicheskogo modelirovaniya (First Session of the Seminar on the Theory and Methods of Mathematical Simulating) took place in Moscow. This seminar was convened by the Institut avtomatiki i telemekhaniki AN SSSR (Institute of Automation and Telemechanics of the AS USSR) and dealt with constructional problems and problems on the application of digital simulators. It was attended by more than 60 delegates of 17 scientific research institutes from Moscow, Leningrad, and Gor'kiy. Five lectures were delivered. B. Ya. Kogan stated in his lecture that the Institute of Automation and Telemechanics is responsible for the organization and discussion of problems of computer technique, and demanded that All-Union Seminars be held annually. Further, he pointed out that at present the accuracy and the dynamic range of electronic simulators

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is not sufficiently exact for the purpose of solving some important control problems. This applies especially to the solution of nonlinear differential equations of higher order. A. V. Shileyko delivered a lecture on "Synthesis Methods for the Optimum Structure of Digital Simulators". In this lecture he dealt with the selection of a suitable quality criterion for such devices, with determining their dependence on parameters, as e.g. the structural coefficient etc., with the realization of a given algorithm etc. As quality criterion, the number of informations supplied by the device within the time unit, in comparison to the complex construction of the device was suggested. L. M. Gol'denberg delivered a lecture on: "Digital Differential Analyzers of the Series-connection Type", in which he described the construction of the "Integral" by giving technical details. The unit has storage devices with ferrite cores, and contains 32 integrators. The machine makes it possible to carry out 20 iterations per second, it contains 350 tubes and 8000 ferrite cores. K. S. Neslukhovskiy delivered the lecture: "Integrating Attachment to Devices of the Type УЦВМ (UTsVM)". This device is intended for additional use on the machine of the type БЭСМ-2 (BESM-2) for the purpose of solving differential equations. It has a magnetic drum storage device, and permits

carrying out 50 iterations per second. F. V. Mayorov delivered a lecture: "Digital Differential Analyzers of the Series-connection Type, Which Operate at Higher Frequencies". S. V. Misaylovskiy reported on the "Frequency Properties of Digital Differential Analyzers". In the decisions of the Seminar, the organizing Institute was asked to organize a permanent Seminar on the theory and the methods of mathematic simulation. Furthermore, the necessity was pointed out of intensifying developments in this field, and it was stated that the publications available are insufficient.

ACC NR: AR7004291 SOURCE CODE: UR/0274/66/000/011/A015/A015

AUTHOR: Kozyreva, G. M.; Shiloyko, A. V.

TITLE: Detection and correction of errors in communication channels with the delta-modulation of the first and higher orders

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Radiotekhnika i elektrosvyaz', Abs. 11A104

REF SOURCE: Sb. 2-ya Vses. konferentsiya po teorii kodir. i yeye prilozh. Sekts. 3. Ch. 2. M., b, g., 19-27

TOPIC TAGS: communication channel, error correction, error detection

ABSTRACT: Formulas are deduced which connect the parameters of a difference method of function presentation with the characteristics of the function being transmitted; the peculiarities introduced by detection and correction of errors are taken into account. The synchronous delta-modulation of the first and higher orders is analyzed; common synchronization for both receiving and transmitting ends facilitates the subdivision of transmitted sequence of signals into groups of n signals in each. When the information delay in the channel is admissible, the formula has this form:

$$\omega_c\tau_1 = \frac{k}{n}\sqrt[r]{\varepsilon\frac{r+1}{r}},$$

where ω_c - cutoff frequency of spectrum of function f(t); ε - maximum permissible error in the function transmission, r - function-difference order, n - number of digits in the

Card 1/2 UDC: 621.391.1:519.2

ACC NR: AR7004291

signal group, k - number of information digits, τ_1 - interval between input signals. If the delay is inadmissible, the formula is:

$$\omega_c \tau_1 = \frac{1}{2n} \sqrt[r]{\varepsilon \frac{r+1}{r} \cdot \frac{2k}{q}},$$

where q - error coefficient, τ_2 - interval between signals in the communication channel. Two figures. Two tables. Bibliography of 5 titles. L. S.
[Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 09, 17

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AR7004314 SOURCE CODE: UR/0271/66/000/011/B004/B004

AUTHOR: Kozyreva, G. M.

TITLE: Using Δ^{ρ}-modulation methods for synthesizing digital solvers

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Avtomat. telemekh. i vychisl. tekhn., Abs. 11B21

REF SOURCE: Sb. Vychisl. tekhn. v upr. M., Nauka, 1966, 85-94

TOPIC TAGS: digital computer, computer research, computer technology

ABSTRACT: A possibility of using Δ-modulation methods in computer engineering is explored. A class of messages is defined as a sequence of rounded-off values $f_{\nu}(t)$ of an ensemble of functions $f(t)$ whose spectral density differs from zero only within a frequency band lower than a specified value. It is required to find channel parameters and coding-device structure which would permit transmitting a specified amount of messages. A method is suggested which is based on such a Δ-modulation which does not introduce distortion into r-th differences of rounded-off $f_k(t)$ values. Signal demodulation takes place according to these differences. The general problem is illustrated by an example of solving a difference equation by a digital simulation. Bibliography of 4 titles. D. P. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 09

Card 1/1 UDC: 681.142.1

L 18211-63 EWT(d)/FCC(w)/BDS/T-2 ASD/ESD-3/APGC/IJP(C) Pg-4/Pk-4/Po-4/
Pq-4 GG

ACCESSION NR: AT3001874 S/2906/62/000/000/0045/0058

AUTHORS: Kozyreva, G.M.; Shileyko, A.V. 77

TITLE: Structures of specialized digital computing machines 16

SOURCE: Kombinirovannyye vychislitel'nyye mashiny; trudy II Vsesoyuznoy konferentsii-seminara po teorii i metodam matematicheskogo modelirovaniya. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1962, 45-58

TOPIC TAGS: computer, digital, design

ABSTRACT: This theoretical paper investigates the problem of designing a digital computer (DC), that is, the selection of a finite number of elements of different types and the couplings between them. In the general case various such structures could be conceived, and it becomes necessary to evaluate them by introducing the concept of a "merit criterion," that is, a ratio of the effectiveness obtained thereby to the costs incurred. The effectiveness is expressed in terms of the amount of information processed by the DC per unit time. The cost factor is expressed through a concept termed "relative complexity," which is a single-valued function of the number and type of elements used and their mutual connections. The present work is an extension of A. V. Shileyko's work on the selection

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of the optimal structure of a digital model (Avtomatika i telemekhanika, v. 22, no. 1, 1961) which apply to the case of a fixed algorithm. The present paper undertakes the design of a specialized DC for the solution of systems of first-order ordinary differential equations. The study is limited to a single, fairly broad, class of numerical methods, namely, the extrapolation method. The method is developed, and an example is investigated. The example makes it evident that the first-order numerical method, or method of "rectangles," which is fairly frequently employed in digital differential analyzers, is the least suitable, since it does not yield any gain in speed and leads only to a lowering in effectiveness as compared with other numerical methods. The data obtained in an example can be readily expanded to the case of systems of differential equations. Orig. art. has 2 figures, 5 tables, and 29 numbered equations.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED:	00	DATE ACQ:	11Apr63	ENCL:	00
SUB CODE:	CP, MM	NO REF SOV:	003	OTHER:	002

Card 2/2

PETROVSKIY, Aleksandr Yakovlevich; ROZMAN, Yakov Borisovich; KOZYREVA, G.M., red.

[Regulated electric drive with magnetic amplifiers (industrial series)] Reguliruemyi elektroprivod s magnitnymi usiliteliami (promyshlennye serii). Moskva, Energiia, 1964. 86 p. (Biblioteka po matematike, no.111) (MIRA 17:10)

KOZYREVA, G.M.; SHILEYKO, A.V.

Frequency characteristics of communication channels with high-order differential discrete modulation. Radiotekhnika 20 no.3:66-69 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Deystvitel'nyye chleny Nauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshchestva radiotekhniki i elektrosvyazi imeni Popova.

MIKHAYLOVA, L.A.; SOLODAR', L.S.; OVCHINNIKOVA, Ye.A.; KOZYREVA, G.V.; SAMUROVA, S.I.; YEFREMOVA, L.N.

Reduction of n-nitrosalicylic acid in n-aminosalicylic acid. Zhur.prikl.khim. 30 no.4:623-629 Ap '57. (MIRA 10:7)

1. Institut khimicheskikh reaktivov Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Salicylic acid)

TARASEVICH, N.I.; KOZYREVA, G.V.

Spectral determination of admixtures of titanium and tantalum in niobium pentoxide and admixtures of titanium and niobium in tantalum pentoxide. Vest.Mosk.un.Ser.mat., astron., fiz., khim. 14 no.3:185-188 '59. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Kafedra analiticheskoy khimii Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.
(Titanium--Spectra) (Niobium--Spectra)
(Tantalum--Spectra)

5 (3)

AUTHORS: Danilova, A. V., Utkin, L. M., Kozyreva, G. V., Syrneva, Yu. I.

SOV/79-29-7-72/83

TITLE: A New Alkaloid Which Is an Isomer of Platyphyllin (Novyy alkaloid, izomernyy platifillinu)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 29, Nr 7, pp 2432-2436 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Platyphyllin bitartrate is prepared from the broadleaved Senecio platyphyllus. As to its chemical structure the platyphyllin is a diester of platynecin and the senecinic acid (Ref 1). In the processing of the industrially manufactured alcoholic mother liquids a new base which had been called neoplatyphyllin was obtained on separation and recrystallization of platyphyllin bitartrate. As to composition and functional groups, this new base is identical with platyphyllin. Their basicity and infrared absorption spectra (Fig) show little difference, but as far as the physical properties are concerned, the neoplatyphyllin and its salts differ from platyphyllin and its salts. The bitartrate of neoplatyphyllin shows well pronounced cholinolytic and spasmolytic properties. As to activity and mode of action it is closely related with platyphyllin, but it is twice as toxic. Alkaline and acid hydrolysis of both compounds yield the same

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products. The authors assume that the difference between both bases is due to the steric configuration of the acid component of their molecules because, as is known, the "necinic" acids with double bonds show in addition to the optical isomerism also the geometrical one (Ref 2). The structure of the senecinic acid corresponds with the formula (I) (Ref 3). In order to investigate further the properties of both compounds the alkaloids were reduced with $LiAlH_4$. The resultant trivalent alcohols had to possess structure (II), according to the structure of the senecinic acid. The chemical and spectroscopic results obtained confirm the assumption of the authors that the different spatial configuration of the esterifying acids is the cause of the difference between neoplatyphyllin and platyphyllin. The formation of a trivalent alcohol from the senecinic acid, by treating it with alkali liquor, which is qualitatively different from the alcohols obtained by direct reduction of the alkaloids, confirms the observation that the "necinic" acids separated by alkaline hydrolysis of the alkaloids of the species Senecio possess a configuration which differs from that in which they enter into the composition of the alkaloid molecules. There are 1 figure

A New Alkaloid Which Is an Isomer of Platyphyllin SOV/79-29-7-72/83

and 3 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut imeni S. Ordzhonikidze (All-Union Scientific Chemicopharmaceutical Research Institute imeni S. Ordzhonikidze)

SUBMITTED: May 25, 1958

Card 3/3

USSR / Human and Animal Morphology (Normal and Pathological). Nervous System. Peripheral Nervous System. S

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 4, 1959, No. 16955

Author : Kozyreva, I. V.
Inst : Kazan Medical Institute
Title : Surgical Anatomy of the Sympathetic Trunk in the Lumbar Region

Orig Pub : Sb. nauchn. rabot Kazansk. med. in-t, 1957, vyp 4, 316-322

Abstract : 130 sympathetic runks (ST) of man in the 20-60-year age group (45 males and 20 females) were studied. The left ST in the lumbar section (LS) lies more medially than the right. The length of ST in LS is 14-20 cm. No symmetry of right and left ST is

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USSR / Human and Animal Morphology (Normal and Pathological). Nervous System. Peripheral Nervous System. S

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 4, 1959, No. 16955

observed. ST with one ganglion along the length of LS was found in one case, and with 5 ganglia in 11 cases. In 118 cases ST had 2-4 ganglia. The ganglia with a length of 0.5-1.5 cm are usually found in the median and lower third of ST; their width is 0.2-0.9 cm. The ganglia most frequently have the form of a spindle (195 out of 433 nodes). The peculiarities of interganglionic branches of ST are described. Transverse connections in the LS of ST were discovered in 24 cases (15 times in males and 9 times in females).

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KOZYREVA, I.V. (Kazan'); KHARITONOV, I.F. (Kazan')

Professor Mikhail Moiseevich Shalagin; obituary. Kaz. med. zhur. no.5:97-98 S-O '61. (MIRA 15:3)
(SHALAGIN, MIKHAIL MOISEEVICH, 1903-1961)

L 65068-65

ACCESSION NR: AR5018570 UR/0299/65/000/011/M019/M019

577.95

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Biologiya. Svodnyy tom, Abs. 11M145 16 B

AUTHOR: Kozyreva, I. V.

TITLE: Replacement of an arterial defect by a combined multiflap venous autotransplant

CITED SOURCE: Nauchn. tr. Kazansk. med. in-t, v. 14, 1964, 201-202

TOPIC TAGS: plastic surgery, experiment animal, tissue transplant, cardiovascular system

TRANSLATION: In experiments on dogs, a study was made of the possibility of replacing arteries (in 12 dogs the abdominal aorta, in 8 dogs the femur artery, and in 10 dogs the common carotid arteries) by a multiflap venous autotransplant, 3-6 cm in length with a nylon connection. The vessel was joined with the multiflap venous autotransplant by a twisted everted suture. The dogs were killed over a period of 7-363 days. The multiflap venous autotransplant proved completely satisfactory in 11 cases with aortoplasty, in 5 cases with

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L 65068-65

ACCESSION NR: AR5018570

femur arterioplasty, and in 3 cases with common carotid arterioplasty.
N.S.

SUB CODE: LS ENCL: 00

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KOZYREVA, K.P., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Survival of Salmonella in compote made of dry fruits. Gig. i san. 24 no.10:77-79 '59. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Iz Moskovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta sanitarii i gigiyeny imeni F.F. Erismana Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.
(FRUIT)
(SALMONELLA)

KOZYREVA, L.

Formation of pyrite in the modification zone of rocks enclosing the Bukuka and Belukha Quartz-tungsten veins. Biul.KMO LGU no.1: 73-77 '58. (MIRA 13:6)

(Transbaikalia--Pyrites)

KOZYREVA, L.A.

Mineralogy of shatter zones in a deposit of eastern Transbaikalia. Izv.vys.uchob.zav.; geol. i razv. 1 no.6:119-122 Je '58. (MIRA 13:2)

(Transbaikalia--Mineralogy)

AUTHORS: Zhikharevich, S.A., Getman, I.A., Kozyreva, L.A., [illegible] Savkevich, I.A., Mil'shenko, R.S., Konetskiy, N.V

TITLE: The Production Technology of Highly Aluminous Dense Products When Using the Dispersed Concentrate of the Aktash Occurrence (Tekhnologiya proizvodstva vysokoglinozemistykh plotnykh izdeliy s primeneniyem aktashskogo diasporovogo kontsentrata)

PERIODICAL: Ogneupory, 1958 , Nr 4, pp. 175-179 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Experiments showed that this dispersed concentrate is not easily caked together at high temperatures even if previously finely crushed. Further, the result of petrographic investigations carried out by N.V. Gul'ko is given. An illustration shows the properties of samples from 100% dispersed concentrate of the Aktashsk occurrence at a pressure of 200 kg/cm² and a burning temperature of up to 1700°. If the dispersed concentrate is burned twice its quality is improved but the working process is rendered more complicated. Experiments were therefore carried out in which previously burned and finely ground dispersed concentrate is used as a dust-like component of the fire-clay mass (dispersed fire clay).

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The Production Technology of Highly Aluminous Dense Products When Using the Dispersed Concentrate of the Aktash Occurrence

131-58-4-10/17

The properties of dispersed fire clay and of such made of technical alumina and clay are given in table 1. The characteristic of the masses and the properties of the crude samples may be seen from table 2, and those of samples burnt at 1520° from table 3. Furthermore, an industrial quantity of blast furnace bricks of the type D-2 was made. The granulation of the fire clay is shown in table 4 and the characteristic of the mass and the raw products are shown in table 5. Conclusions: 1.) By a joint application of the dispersed concentrate and technical alumina it is possible to obtain highly aluminous dense products. 2.) The dispersed aluminous products with a porosity of less than 17% have a good structure, they are of low permeability for smelts and gases, and have a volume stability at 1500-1550°. It is recommended to intensify the search for dispersed ores on the condition that costs are considerably reduced. There are 1 figure, 5 tables, and 5 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

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The Production Technology of Highly Aluminous Dense Products When Using the Dispersed Concentrate of the Aktash Occurrence

131-58-4-10/17

ASSOCIATION: Khar'kovskiy institut ogneuporov (Khar'kov Institute for Refractories)
Voronezhskiy Sovnarkhoz (Voronezh Economic Council)
Semilukskiy ogneupornyy zavod (Semiluki Plant for Refractories)

Card 3/3

AUTHORS: Zhikharevich, S. A., Getman, I. A., Kozyreva, L. A. SOV/131-58-9-1/11

TITLE: Technology of Dense, Volume-Constant, High-Alumina Products for the Brick Lining of Blast Furnaces (Tekhnologiya plotnykh ob"yemopostoyannykh vysokoglinozemistykh izdeliy dlya kladki domennykh pechey)

PERIODICAL: Ogneupory, 1958, Nr 9, pp. 385 - 395 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The fireproof bricks in the well of blast furnaces are exposed to a longlasting influence of liquid crude iron kept at a temperature of 1500° as well as to a static pressure of 4-5 kg/cm^2. The conditions of the heat conduction, especially in the central part of the well, are unfavorable as well. Previously, the bricks were manufactured from raw kaolin, but they developed a considerable shrinkage. For the improvement of the stone quality a significant increase of the Al_2O_3 content (within the limits 65-75%) is necessary. High-alumina products comply with these requirements. Table 1 shows the composition and properties of the high-alumina fire-clay. From Table 2 the porosity,

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density and shrinkage of the products under a pressing force of 1000 kg/cm^2 and a burning temperature of 1550° at a duration of 10 hours is seen. In table 3 the composition of the batch and the porosity of the raw material are presented. The influence of the fine-grained parts of the batch on the quality of samples from highly aluminous batches are given in table 4 and the shrinkage in table 5. Figures 3 and 4 show the properties of samples produced from this batch. Table 6 contains the chemical composition and the heat resistance of the samples and table 7 the fire properties. In table 8 the properties of products which were manufactured in the testing plant UNIIO, are tabulated. The experience gained in laboratory- and experimental work were introduced in the **Semiluki plant** of refractories. In this work participated: from the Institute Ye.A.Gin'yar, A.P.Kochetova; from the plant T.A.Fitkalerko, I.A.Savkevich, R.S.Mil'shenko, Ye.G.Volodarskaya, Ye.V.Rachkova, S.I.Fedosov, N.V.Konetskiy and others (Ref 1). In table 9 the granulation of the batches is given and in table 10 the pressing process. Table 11 shows the properties of the bricks. Conclusions: It is possible

to produce fireproof, highly aluminous bricks with low porosity and high stability as well as with a volume constancy at 1550-1600°. The technological parameters of this ware are presented. Together with an increased solidity of the stones also the construction of the well must be improved, in order to avoid a vaulting of the stones. It is recommended to enlarge the dimensions of the stones in order to reduce the number of joint. There are 4 figures, 11 tables, and 4 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ogneuporov (Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Refractories)

Technology of Dense, Volume-Constant, High-Alumina Products for the Brick Lining of Blast Furnaces

SOV/131-58-9-1/11

Card 4/4

15 (2), 15 (6)

AUTHORS: Zhikharevich, S. A., Royzen, A. I., Gin'yar, Ye. A., Kozyreva, L. A., Kablukovskiy, A. F., Skorokhod, S. D.

SOV/131-59-7-6/14

TITLE: Refractory Concrete as Electric Insulating Material for Electrode Coolers of Electric-arc Furnaces (Ogneupornyy beton kak elektroizolyatsionnyy material dlya okhladiteley elektrodov dugovykh staleplavil'nykh pechey)

PERIODICAL: Ogneupory, 1959, Nr 7, pp 309-319 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The magnesite-chromite tiles in the arch of a steel-melting furnace are saturated, during operation, by iron- and chromous oxide, and become more conductive in this way, which often leads to short circuits and a burning through of the coolers. Figure 1 shows the dependence of the logarithm of the specific electric resistance on the temperature for some industrial refractories. At the experimental plant of the Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ogneuporov (UNIIO) (Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Refractories (UNIIO)) and at the Semiluki Works, experiments with highly aluminous refractories, the original materials of which are indicated in a table, were carried out. The microscopic investigations were carried out by N. Ye. Drizheruk (Footnote 2).

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The mass composition and the properties of the samples are indicated in table 1. Figure 2 shows the thermal expansion, and figure 3 the dependence of the logarithm of the specific electric resistance of the samples. It was not possible, however, to ensure the electric insulation of the coolers in this way. Highly aluminous cement was also prepared at the experimental plant of the UNIIO. Highly aluminous fire clay with a grain size of from 3 to below 0.09 mm was used as a filler. The chemical composition and refractoriness of the cement and of the fire clay are indicated in table 2. The petrographic investigation was carried out by L. A. Kuz'mina (Footnote 3), the X-ray examination by B. Ya. Sukharevskiy (Footnoe 4), and the thermal analysis by V. V. Pustovalov (Footnote 5 and Fig 4). Further experiments were carried out with leaned masses, the composition, density and strength values of which are indicated in table 3. The characteristic of the samples is shown in table 4. Figure 5 shows the cohesion of the concrete with a refractory product and an iron tube, and figure 6 shows the cohesion of the concrete with a magnesite-chromite tile. But also this experiment did not ensure an adequate electric insulation of the coolers. Experiments with highly aluminous cement and highly aluminous tiles of a

mullite-corundum composition were also carried out at the experimental plant of the UNIIO. The properties of the cement and concrete with the filler of highly aluminous fire clay are indicated in table 5. Some data characterizing the quality of the highly aluminous arch tiles and of the fire clay are indicated in table 6. The insulation of the coolers by refractory concrete is carried out in 2 variants (Figs 7 and 8). The chemical composition of the concrete zone and of the slag crust is shown in table 7. The petrographic investigation was carried out by M. Ye. Drizheruk (Footnote 7). Figure 9 shows a concrete piece after 72 melts. The experiments carried out showed that the use of concrete eliminates the burning through of the coolers by short circuit, and extends the working period of the furnace arches by 12-15 %. Conclusions: The satisfactory application results of the concrete insulation for electrode coolers should be introduced, as soon as possible, in all electrometallurgic plants, particularly in the furnaces working with oxygen. The series production of the material needed for the insulation should be organized. There are 9 figures, 8 tables, and 20 references, 10 of which are Soviet.

Refractory Concrete as Electric Insulating Material for Electrode Coolers of Electric-arc Furnaces SOV/131-59-7-6/14

ASSOCIATION: Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ogneuporov (Ukraine Scientific Research Institute of Refractories) (Zhikharevich, S. A., Royzen, A. I., Gin'yar, Ye. A., Kozyreva, L. A.); Zavod "Elektrostal'" ("Elektrostal'" Works) (Kablukhovskiy, A. F., Skorokhod, S. D.)

Card 4/4

ARTYUGINA, T.M.; KUZYREVA, L.D.

Effect of the mode of operation of a condensing [illegible] power plant on its engineering and economic indices. Stor. rab. po vop. elektromekh. no.10:40-48 '63. (MIRA 17:8)

KOZYREVA, L. S.

"Biological Purification of Refuse in Alcohol Production." Sub 12 May 51, All-Union Sci Res Inst of Water Supply, Sewerage, Hydraulic Structures and Engineering Hydrogeology (VODGEO)

Dissertations presented for science and engineering degrees in Moscow during 1951

SO: Sum. No. 480, 9 May 55

KUZNETSOV, V.I.; KOZYREVA, L.S.

Analytical reactions of quadrivalent vanadium. Zhur. Anal. Khim. 8, 90-104 '53. (MLRA 6:4)
(CA 47 no.20:10405 '53)

1. All-Union Sci. Research Inst. Chem. Reagents, Moscow.

1. KUZNETSOV, V. I.; KOZYREVA, I. S.

2. USSR (600)

4. Vanadium

7. Analytical reactions of tetravalent vanadium, Zhur. anal. khim., 8, No. 2, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April, 1953, Uncl.

KUZNETSOVA, L. S.

6

2011. Colour reaction for zinc with methyl violet and potassium ferrocyanide. V. T. Kuznetsov and L. S. Kuznetsova. *Trudy Komissii Anal. Khim. Akad. Nauk SSSR.* 1954, 5 (8), 80–89; *Ref. Zhur., Khim.*, 1955, Abstr. No. 24,438.—Addition of $K_4Fe(CN)_6$ to an acid soln. of Zn (> 0·5 μg per ml) containing methyl violet gives a yellow colour. To prevent interference from Cu, V, Cr and Fe the soln. is made just alkaline to litmus with *N* NaOH, the ppt. is filtered off after 15 to 20 min.; the filtrate is made acid with *N* HCl, one drop of 5 per cent. hydroxylamine soln. is added and the mixture is heated at boiling point for 10 min. The cooled soln. is mixed with one drop of dil. methyl violet soln., and if necessary dil. HCl is added dropwise to give a green - blue colour. One drop of 0·2 per cent. $K_4Fe(CN)_6.3H_2O$ soln. is then added. The min. amount of Zn detectable is 1 μg per 2 ml, and the limiting dilution is 1 in 2×10^6. For quant. determination of Zn (> 150 μg), the solution diluted to 15 ml in a 25-ml flask is neutralised to litmus with *N* NaOH and 3·5 ml are added in excess.

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V. L. Kuznetsov

The soln. is made up to the mark and filtered after 15 to 20 min. A 20-ml portion of the filtrate is mixed with 2·5 ml of *N* HCl (the soln. should be faintly acid to Congo red) and 0·5 ml of 5 per cent. hydroxylamine sulphate soln. and boiled. One ml of the cooled solution and 0·4 ml of water are placed in one tube and 1·4 ml of water in another similar tube. Both tubes are treated with 0·1 ml of *N* HCl and 0·2 ml. of 0·01 per cent. methyl violet soln. The colours are matched, if necessary adding 1 or 2 drops of *N* NaOH to the tube containing the test solution. In a third similar tube are placed 1 ml of the test solution, 0·3 ml of *N* HCl, the same amount of *N* NaOH as was found necessary to add to the first tube, water to give a vol. of 1·7 ml, 0·2 ml of 0·01 per cent. methyl violet soln. and 0·1 ml of 0·2 per cent. $K_4Fe(CN)_6.3H_2O$. The colour is compared with a scale of standards prepared simultaneously in the same way.

G. S. Smith

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KOZYREVA, L. S.

Production of iodine-131 without carrier in radiochemically pure state. D. I. Ryabchikov, A. N. Ermakov, L. S. Kozyreva, and V. F. Oreshko. *Primenenie Mechenykh Atomov v Anal. Khim., Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Inst. Geokhim. i Anal. Khim.* 1955, 179-86.—I^{131} was obtained from irradiated TeO_2. To obtain TeO_2, 10-12 g. Te was added in small portions to 30 ml. boiling HNO_3, sp. gr. 1.12. The soln. was filtered and evapd. almost to dryness. This caused $2TeO_2.HNO_3$ to crystallize. Heating the crystals at 400-30° gave TeO_2; the yield was 96%. Irradiated TeO_2 was dissolved in 18% NaOH by using 6-8 ml. for 1 g. TeO_2. The soln. was filtered and to it added slowly 5-7 ml. H_2SO_4 (1:1) for 1 g. TeO_2. To the acid soln. was added 10-30 ml. of 1.5% $Fe_2(SO_4)_3$ soln. and the mixt. was distd.; I^{131} was collected in a receiver contg. 30 ml. H_2O, 1 mg. NaOH, and if desired, 1 mg. Na_2SO_3. At least 90-100 ml. distillate was collected for each 10 g. TeO_2 used. By this method 10-25 g. TeO_2 yielded an I prepn. with an activity of 1-6 mc./ml.; the yield of I^{131} was approx. 90%. M. Hosch

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KOZYREVA, L.S.

✓ Production of bromine-82 radioactive preparations. D. I. Ryabchikov, A. N. Ermakov, L. S. Kozyreva, and M. S. Petrova. *Primenenie Metodov At. Khim., Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Inst. Geokhim. i Anal. Khim.* 1959, 187–91.—For the production of Na, K, and NH_4 bromides tagged with Br^{82}, the starting material was $BaBr_2$ rather than the usually employed org. Br compds. The use of the latter is inconvenient and the yield of radioactive Br small. $BaBr_2$ was chosen as target because neutron bombarded Ba does not form long-life isotopes, it is readily available in state of high purity, and Ba is readily adsorbed by base exchangers. $BaBr_2$ (10 g.) irradiated for 36 hrs. was dissolved in 30 ml. H_2O and the soln. passed through a chromatographic column contg. 90 ml. of swelled cationite at a rate of 0.8–1.0 ml./min./sq. cm. The column was then washed with 200 ml. H_2O, thus removing all of the Br^{82}. As cationite Amberlite IRC 50 was used as well as domestic (Russian) cationite KB-4. The cationite was treated with *N* HCl to complete removal of Fe, then transformed to a Na, K, or NH_4 form by treating with an alk. 10% soln. of NaCl, KCl, or NH_4Cl, and finally washed with H_2O to complete removal of Cl^-. By this method 95% of Br^{82} was recovered. M. Hosph

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/4761

Kozyreva-Aleksandrova, L.S., and N.I. Temnikova

Radioaktivnyy izotop yoda J^{131} (Radioactive Isotope of Iodine J^{131})
Moscow, Atomizdat, 1960. 21 p. 15,000 copies printed.

Ed.: G.M. Pchelintseva; Tech. Ed.: N.A. Vlasova.

PURPOSE: This booklet is intended for scientific personnel working with radioisotopes, particularly for those interested in methods of extracting J^{131}.

COVERAGE: The authors note the increasingly wider application of radioistopes in science and industry, and review the theory of radioisotopes as developed in this century. The following are discussed briefly: chemical methods of extracting J^{131}, the extracting of J^{131} with the carrier from irradiated tellurium, methods of extracting carrier-free J^{131}, the extraction of J^{131} from neutron-irradiated tellurium, the applications of radioactive J^{131}, and safety

Card 1/2

Radioactive Isotope of Iodine J^{131} SOV/4761

engineering and technique in working with the radioactive iodine. No personalities are mentioned. There are 15 references, all Soviet.

TABLE OF CONTENTS: None given

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress (QD466.5I1Ks)

Card 2/2

JA/wrc/gmp
3-29-61

KOZYREVA, L.S.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/4563

Metody polucheniya i izmereniya radioaktivnykh preparatov; sbornik statey (Methods for the Production and Measurement of Radioactive Preparations; Collection of Articles) Moscow, Atomizdat, 1960. 307 p. Errata slip inserted. 6,000 copies printed.

General Ed.: Valeriy Viktorovich Bochkarev; Ed.: N.A. Saguro; Tech. Ed.: N.A. Vlasova.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for scientific and technical personnel working in the production of radioactive isotopes.

COVERAGE: The collection contains original studies on methods of obtaining and measuring radioactive preparations. According to the foreword, the articles contain new data, and are of theoretical or practical interest to the extent that they discuss methods or give process information. In addition to several survey articles the collection contains discussions on the production of radioactive isotopes and inorganic radioactive preparations, including a number of carrier-free isotopes and several colloidal and other therapeutic preparations. Also discussed are methods for preparing a number of tagged organic compounds, problems in the analysis of tagged organic compounds, the absolute and relative measurement of activity, and the radiometric analysis of preparations. New instruments and equipment are described and instructions concerning measurement methods and technique are included. V.I. Levin, Candidate of Chemical Sciences, V.P. Shishkov, Candidate of Technical Sciences, I.M. Bukharov, Candidate of Biological Sciences, and V.I. Shostak, Candidate of Chemical Sciences, are mentioned as having helped directly in the selection and preparation of the material for publication. References accompany each article.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

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KOZYREVA-ALEKSANDROVA, L.S.; TEMNIKOVA, N.I.; PCHELINTSEVA, G.M., red.; VLASOVA, M.A., tekhn.red.

[Radioactive isotope of iodine, I^{131}] Radioaktivnyi izotop ioda J^{131}. Moskva, Izd-vo glav.upr.po ispol'zovaniiu atomnoi energii pri Sovete Ministrov SSSR, 1960. 21 p. (MIRA 13:7)
(Iodine--Isotopes)

LEVIN, V.I.; KOZYREVA, L.S.

Extraction of indicator concentrations of hydrochloric acid with tributyl phosphate. Isolation of carrier-free fluorine-18 from a neutron-irradiated lithium salt. Radiokhimia 5 no.1:41-49 '63. (MIRA 16:2)

(Fluorine isotopes) (Lithium salts)
(Neutrons)

L 25102-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5001465 S/0075/64/019/012/1515/1516

AUTHOR: Kozyreva, L. S.; Kuteynikov, A. F.; Zharova, N. P. 13 B

TITLE: Titrimetric determination of niobium in refractory compounds using 8-hydroxyquinoline

SOURCE: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, v. 19, no. 12, 1964, 1515-1516

TOPIC TAGS: niobium, hydroxyquinoline, chemical analysis, niobium analysis, refractory, titrimetric determination

ABSTRACT: The developed method for determination of niobium by 8-hydroxyquinoline (HQ) precipitation avoids the tedious washing of the precipitate. Precipitation of niobium is carried out with a standard solution of HQ. After precipitation it simply involves bromatometric titration of the excess HQ in the filtrate. The developed method for determination of niobium in carbides and borides had precision of ±0.5% with the additional advantage of being rapid.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: GC

NR REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 000

Card 1/1

L 8882-65 EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/EPR/EWT(q)/EWP(b) Pa-4/Pu-4 ASD(f)/SSD/[illegible]/
ACCESSION NR: AP4046765 [illegible]/ASD(m)-3/AS(mp)-2 JD/ S/0032/64/030/010/1189/1190
JG/AT/WH

AUTHORS: Kosyreva, L. S.; Kutaynikov, A. F.; Zharova, N. P.

TITLE: Chemical phase analysis of certain compounds of titanium

SOURCE: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 30, no. 10, 1964, 1189-1190

TOPIC TAGS: titanium, chemical analysis, titanium compound, quantitative analysis, titanium carbide, titanium diboride

ABSTRACT: A method was developed to determine quantitatively titanium carbide and titanium diboride in the mixture $TiC + TiB_2 + TiSi_2 + SiC + B_4C$. Any solvent used for this purpose should not dissolve titanium disilicide, silicon carbide, and boron carbide. The solvent selected is a solution of H_2SO_4 (1:4) and H_2O_2 which is mixed, boiled for one hour, diluted, and used to leach the titanium carbide and diboride from the original mixture. Filtration removes the insoluble compounds; treatment of the filtrate by the volumetric method with glycerin with careful separation of reaction by-products permits the obtaining of boron and titanium quantities. Experiments were performed to measure boron and titanium quantities by the given method for various phase-mixing conditions. Results were subsequently compared with theoretical values and were found to be very satisfactory. The results are presented in a table. Orig. art. has: 1 table.

Card 1/2

L 8882-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4046465

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: GC NR REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

L 12803-65 EWG(j)/EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/EPR/EWP(t)/EWP(b) Pr-4/
Pu-4/Pu-4 [illegible]P(c)/AFMDC JD/WW/JG/AT/WH

ACCESSION NR: AP4048361 S/0032/64/030/011/1328/1329

AUTHORS: Kozyreva, L. S.; Kutsynikov, A. F.; Zharova, N. P. -B

TITLE: Determination of zirconium, zirconium carbide, and zirconium dioxide 27 27 27

SOURCE: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 30, no. 11, 1964, 1328-1329

TOPIC TAGS: zirconium, zirconium compound, zirconium dioxide, hydrofluoric acid, sulfuric acid, nitric acid

ABSTRACT: The different solubility of Zr, ZrO, and ZrO_2 in hydrofluoric, sulfuric, and nitric acids was used in the analysis of a mixture (0.1 g each of Zr, ZrO, and ZrO_2) of these substances. Although HF (diluted 1:5 with water) dissolves the metallic Zr as well as some ZrO, treatment of the mixture (0.5 g) for 15-20 minutes with more dilute HF (1:20) (40 ml) dissolved only the metal and not the ZrO and ZrO_2. The residue was boiled 30-40 minutes in 40 ml of H_2SO_4 (1:2) with 15 drops of concentrated nitric acid, adding water to keep the volume constant. The residue was heated 20-30 minutes (without boiling) in 10 ml concentrated fluoric acid; then 20 ml of H_2SO_4 were added, and the solution was heated until dense white vapor began forming. The Zr content in the three solutions was determined and related to the

Card 1/2

L 15803-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4048361

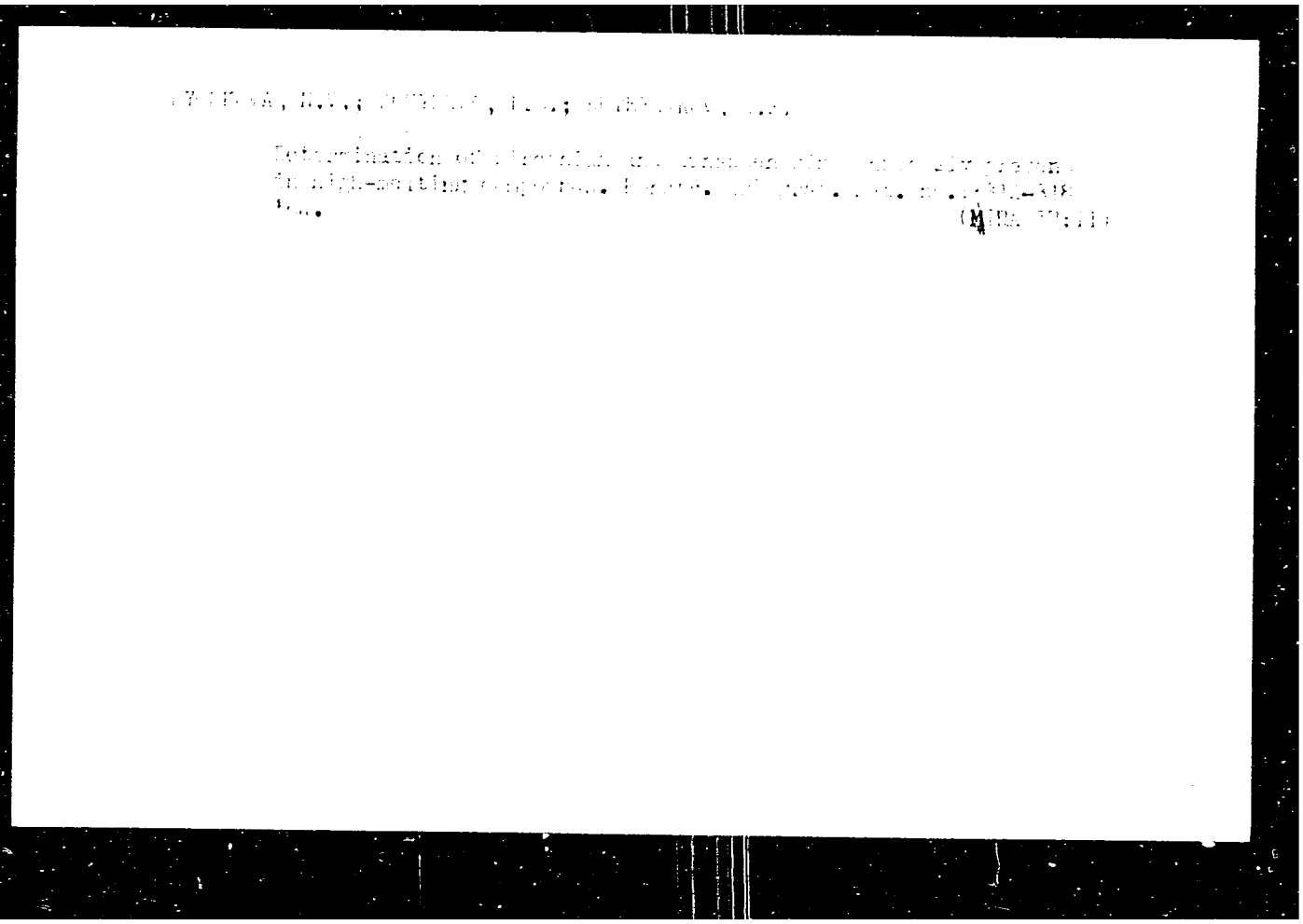
Zr, ZrC, and ZrO_2 content in the mixture. This procedure gave excellent results.
Orig. art. has: 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: IC, GC NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2



KOZYREVA, L.S.; KUTEYNIKOV, A.F.; ZHAROVA, N.[illegible]

Chemical phase analysis of some titanium compounds. Zav. lab. 30 no.10:1189-1190 '64. (MIRA 18:4)

KOZYREVA, L.S.; KUTEYNIKOV, A.F.; ZHADOVA, E.P.

Determination of chromium, zirconium carbide, and zirconium dioxide. Zav. lab. 30 no.11:1328-1329 '64 (MIRA 18:1)

KOZYREVA, L.V.; IL'INSKIY, G.A.

Mineralogy of dolomite-calcite carbonatites in the Vuoriyarvi massif.
Mat.po min.Kol'.poluost. 1:69-76 '59. (MIRA 15:2)
(Vuoriyarvi region--Carbonatites)

DUDKIN, Oleg Borisovich; KOZYREVA, Lidiya Vasil'yevna; POMERANTSEVA, Nataliya Georgiyevna; IVANOV, T.N., kand. geol.-miner. nauk, otv. red.; SEMENOVA, Ye.A., red.izd-va; VINOGRADOVA, N.F., tekhn. red.

[Mineralogy of the apatite deposits in the Khibiny Mountains] Mineralogiia apatitovykh mestorozhdenii Khibinskikh tundr. Moskva, Izd-vo "Nauka," 1964. 235 p. (MIRA 17:3)

KOZYREVA, L.V.

Composition of spreusteins in the Khibiny Mountains. Mat. po min. Kol'. poluost. 2:114-122 '62. (MIRA 16:4)

(Khibiny Mountains—Spreustein)

KOZYREVA, L.V.

Impurity elements in Khibiny nepheline. Mat. po min. Kol'. poluost. 3:126-139 '62.

Find of allophane in the Khibiny Mountains. Ibid.:160-161 (MIRA 17:3)

Kozyreva, M.

MININ A. R.; KOZYREVA, M., tekhn. rukovoditel'.

Distinguished and noble work. Prom. koop. 12 no.2:16-17 F '58.
(MIRA 11:1)

1. Predsedatel' pravleniya arteli "Vozrozhdeniye."
(Stalinsk--Clothing industry)

KOZYREVA, M.N.

SIDOROV, Konstantin Vasil'yevich; KOZYREVA, Maria Nikolayevna; MACHERET, Lev Il'ich; LAKERNIK, Rafail Moiseyevich; PASHCHENKO, Valentin Yevgen'yevich; SAAKYAN, Gabriyel' Rafailovich; KUZNETSOV, P.V., redaktor; LARIONOV, G.Ye., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Economy of materials and power in the "Moskabel" plant; collection of articles] Ekonomiia materialov i elektroenergii na zavode "Moskabel"; sbornik statei; Moskva, Gos. energ. izd-vo, 1954. 86 p.
(Electric cables) (MLRA 8:4)

KOZYRENA, M. S.

PRIKHOT'KO, A F

24(7) P 3 PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/1365

L'vov. Universytet

Materialy X Vsesoyuznogo soveshchaniya po spektroskopii. t. 1: Molekulyarnaya spektroskopiya (Papers of the 10th All-Union Conference on Spectroscopy. Vol. 1: Molecular Spectroscopy) [L'vov] Izd-vo L'vovskogo univ-ta, 1957. 499 p. 4,000 copies printed. (Series: Its: Mizrchnyy zbirnyk, vyp. 3/8/)

Additional Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Komissiya po spektroskopii. Ed.: Jazer, S.L.; Tech. Ed.: Sarsnyuk, T.V.; Editorial Board: Landsberg, G.S., Academician (Resp. Ed., Deceased), Neporent, B.S., Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, Fabelinskiy, I.L., Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, Fabrikant, V.A., Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, Kornitskiy, V.G., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, Rayskiy, S.M., Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, Klimovskiy, L.K., Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, Miliyanchuk, V.S., Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, and Glauberman, A. Ye., Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences.

Card 1/30

Card 22/30

Kozyreva, M.S.

AUTHORS: Atroshenko, M.P., Kozyreva, M.S. 32-11-20/60

TITLE: The Quantitative Determination of Silicon and Phosphorus as Admixtures in Titanium Dioxide by Spectral Analysis (Kolichstvennoye opredeleniye primesi kremniya i fosfora v dvuokisi titana metodom spektral'nogo analiza)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratorya, 1957, Vol. 23, Nr 11, pp. 1317-1320 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The above mentioned determination was carried out with a quartz spectrograph of the type "ИСП-22", a "standard generator" with alternating current arc "ПС-39", and a microphotometer "МФ-2". The standard gauged samples were prepared from dry powder. As an initial mixture the basic substance with a 3% addition of one of the admixtures was assumed. Each of the next standard samples consisted of the previous mixture plus the threefold quantity of titanium dioxide - in three stages. The spectrally pure carbon of the Kudinovsk works was used as an electrode. Spraying of the samples during the experiment was prevented by suitable admixtures. In the chapter: The determination of phosphorus this process is described. It is pointed out in this connection that, in order to obtain the necessary intensity of the analytical line, it was necessary to have the amperage in the 20 A. Determination was carried out according to the absolute blackening of the analytical line. In the chapter: The determination of silicon

Card 1/2

32-11-20/60

The Quantitative Determination of Silicon and Phosphorus as Admixtures in Titanium Dioxide by Spectral Analysis

this process is described, and it is said that because of the spattering of the sample the following 3 stabilizers were tested: 50% carbon powder, 25% sodium chloride, 25% each of nickelous oxide and carbon powder (the gas volume being meant in each case). The third case was found to be the most favorable. As some types of carbon contain silicon they must first be investigated spectroanalytically. The method described was found to be well practicable with a silicon content of 1-0.1%. The possible errors are up to ± 8%. There are 4 figures and 2 tables.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

RENNE, V.T., doktor tekhn.nauk prof.; KARABANOV, V.I., inzh.; KOZYREVA, M.S., inzh.

Investigation of the aging of paper condensers saturated with castor oil. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; energ. 2 no.8:46-51 Ag '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Leningradskiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni M.I.Kalinina. Predstavlena kafedroy elektroizolyatsionny i kabel'noy tekhniki.
(Electric capacitors)

24(4), 5(3)

AUTHOR: Kozyreva, M.S. SOV/51-6-4-11/29

TITLE: Application of Infrared Spectroscopy to the Study of Polymerization of Polyisobutylenes (Primeneniye infrakrasnoy spektroskopii k issledovaniyu polimerizatsii poliizobutilenov)

PERIODICAL: Optika i Spektroskopiya, 1959, Vol 6, Nr 4, pp 478-483 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Gross, Nel'son and Slobodin (Refs 1, 2) studied polymerization of polyisobutylene by means of Raman spectra. They found that polymer molecules, with a double bond at the end, are formed on polymerization and that with increase of the degree of polymerization to n = 15 the proportion of "bent" isomers, compared with trans-isomers, increases. The present paper also reports a study of polymerization of polyisobutylene of molecular weight between 112 and 2000. The present author used the infrared absorption spectra in the region 10000-800 cm^{-1}. The samples studied were polymerized to n = 2 (dimer), 3 (trimer), 4 (tetramer), 5 (pentamer), ~15 (polyisobutylene P-1), ~20 (polyisobutylene P-V), and ~36 (polyisobutylene P-Z). Each sample was a mixture of homologues of different chain lengths. The molecular weights, refractive indices at 20°C and specific gravity 20°C of the seven samples used are given in Table 1 (the data of this table were supplied by T.F. Danilova). The

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infrared spectra were obtained by means of a spectrometer IKS-11 with prisms of LiF (10000-2000 cm^{-1}) and NaCl (2000-800 cm^{-1}). Fig 1 shows the spectra in the region 2000-800 cm^{-1}. Figs 2 and 3 show the spectra in the regions 2900-3300 and 2800-3100 cm^{-1} respectively. Spectra in the regions 2800-3100 cm^{-1}, 1150-1500 cm^{-1} (with the exception of the pentamer) were obtained in CCl_4 solutions. Figs 1-3 show that the spectra of the tetramer and pentamer are quite different from the spectra of polyisobutylenes of higher molecular weights. The spectra of the pentamer and the tetramer differ greatly in the region 800-1300 cm^{-1}. The intensities of the absorption bands at 3075, 1640 and 888 cm^{-1} become weaker as the molecular weight increases from 112 to 2000. This is due to a decrease in the number of vinyl groups with increase of polymerization. The band at 942 cm^{-1} splits into two bands of equal intensity at 909 and 940 cm^{-1} as the molecular weight rises from that of the pentamer to higher values. Increase of the degree of polymerization is also accompanied by an increase in the intensity of the absorption bands at 2980, 940, 909, 848 and 1225 cm^{-1}. The last four bands are due to vibrations of

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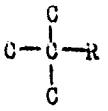

groups, the number of which increases with increase of the degree of polymerization. The author also measured the absorption coefficient of the 1225 cm^{-1} band as a function of molecular weight (Fig 4). It is found that this coefficient increases with molecular weight and it is linear between molecular weights of 100 and 1000. There are 4 figures, 2 tables and 10 references, 7 of which are Soviet, 2 English and 1 German.

SUBMITTED: May 7, 1958

KOZYREVA, M. S.

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SOV/143-59-8-9/22

9,2110

AUTHOR: Renne, V.T., Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor, and Karabanov, V.I., Engineer, Kozyreva, M.S., Engineer

TITLE: The Problem of Investigating the Aging Process of Paper Capacitors Impregnated With Castor Oil

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Energetika, 1959, Nr 8, pp 46-51 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors present the results of an investigation of the aging process of castor-oil-filled capacitors. The application of castor oil for impregnating paper capacitors is delayed by the wide-spread opinion that its chemical stability is inadequate. Therefore, the authors investigated paper capacitors made of four layers of KON-II-10 which were impregnated by medicinal castor oil. These capacitors were tested at temperatures of 85°C and at a potential drop of 37.5 kv/mm during 8000 hours. The capacitors of this test series were hermetically sealed. Another capacitor series

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was not sealed and was tested at 85°C, 50 kv/mm for 1500 hours. Based on these investigations, the authors arrived at the conclusion that the electrical properties of sealed paper capacitors impregnated by castor oil remain sufficiently stable during their operation. Partial dehydration and polymerization processes occur during the aging of the castor oil in capacitors under the influence of increased temperatures and electric fields. Apparently, the polymerization is preceded by the isomerization in the acid component of the oil, where the C=C bonds change partially to an interconnected state. The cis-groups change into trans-groups. In case castor oil is used in unsealed capacitors, a considerable effect caused oxidation by atmospheric oxygen will be observed. The paper was presented at the Kafedra elektroizolyatsionnoy i kabel'noy techniki (Department of Electrical Insulation and Cable Engineering). There are 4 graphs,

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2 tables and 6 references, 4 of which are Soviet and 2 English.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni M.I. Kalinina (Leningrad Polytechnic Institute imeni M.I. Kalinin)

SUBMITTED: May 7, 1959

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24(7), 5(4)
AUTHOR: Kozyreva, M. S.

SOV/48-23-10-24/39

TITLE: An Investigation of the Aging Process of Castor Oil by Means of Absorption Spectra

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Seriya fizicheskaya, 1959, Vol 23, Nr 10, pp 1233-1236 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Castor oil is a mixture of glycerin esters and higher fatty acids; the latter consists to from 80 to 88% of ricinoleic acid, and further of stearic-, oleic-, and linoleic acids. Castor oil has recently been used as a liquid dielectric in condensers, i.e. it is exposed to the influence of heat and of the electric field. The influence exercised by the electric field has already been investigated by the author (Ref 3) in vessels, in which the air space above the oil is, however, much larger than in condensers. The manner in which the four samples under investigation are treated, is given. The aged samples were investigated by means of their infrared absorption spectra (spectrometer: IKS-11, recorder: EPP-09, multiplier: FEOU-15). The results obtained for the three spectral ranges are given. Range 2800-3100 cm^{-1} (Fig 1): the intensity of the band with 3010 cm^{-1} decreases as a result of aging and is

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caused by the decrease of the =CH groups. (A. G. Melikhova took part in the investigations). Range 1500-1900 cm^{-1} (Fig 2): A broadening of the band at 1740 cm^{-1} (caused by the C=O groups of the esters) in the direction towards lower frequencies. The intensity of the band of 1660 cm^{-1} decreases and an additional one occurs at 1630 cm^{-1}. If castor oil is heated under exclusion of air, a dehydration occurs, which manifests itself by a reduction of the intensity of the band at 3420 cm^{-1}. Range 660-1000 cm^{-1} (Fig 3): Aging manifests itself in an increase of the entire absorption. The intensity of the band at 960 cm^{-1} increases, while that of the band of 725 cm^{-1} decreases. The intensities of the bands at 1660, 900, and 855 cm^{-1} decrease in polymerization. Their intensity variation is, however, difficult to determine because of the considerable increase of the entire absorption. Finally it is said that under the action of an electric field, air being present, dehydration and isomerization occurs, which leads to a polymerization of the castor oil. Heating under exclusion of air leads to acidification. There are 3 figures and 8 references, 6 of which are Soviet.

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